



HARMONIZED SYSTEM  
REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

-  
28<sup>th</sup> Session  
-

NR0427E1  
(+ Annexes I and II)

O. Eng.

Brussels, 16 July 2003.

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT OF THE NOMENCLATURE  
WITH RESPECT TO BAMBOO PRODUCTS

(PROPOSAL BY INBAR)

(Item III.B.4 on Agenda)

I. BACKGROUND

1. On 17 April 2003, the Secretariat received a note from the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR), comprising proposals to amend the Nomenclature vis-à-vis bamboo and rattan products. This note is reproduced in Annex I.

II. SECRETARIAT COMMENTS

2. In its submission, INBAR suggests separate identification of a number of articles made of bamboo or rattan in the Harmonized System. This should assist developing countries to better monitor and develop their trade. INBAR has produced statistical data to support the proposed new subheadings (see Annex I to this document).
3. To facilitate the discussions in the Sub-Committee, the Secretariat has reproduced below an overview of statistical data with respect to the headings or subheadings concerned (global trade). This data has been taken from the information received from UNSD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000
HS code (1996)	1,000 USD			
2005.90	981,911	1,025,820	1,140,453	1,068,768
4402.00	253,041	233,374	239,449	262,520
4409.20	1,513,578	138,607	1,495,702	1,569,437
4412.22	151,211	138,607	170,611	176,324
4412.23	42,133	44,287	49,766	59,267
4412.29	519,412	400,036	422,319	430,481
4412.92	21,821	22,416	20,388	16,864
4412.93	20,011	23,934	16,549	19,499

Note : Shaded parts will be removed when documents are placed on the WCO documentation database available to the public.

File No. 2985

4412.99	645,492	576,346	585,012	626,917
4601.20	233,771	176,392	171,807	164,753
4601.91	78,492	67,447	92,788	122,506
4602.10	851,780	820,142	851,772	925,388
4706.91	19,758	23,662	28,373	31,258
4706.92	94,578	78,277	74,111	92,106
4706.93	38,013	39,097	46,164	46,240
4823.60	340,599	366,043	362,234	375,182
4823.70	282,738	286,783	299,998	324,356
4823.90	1,712,946	1,685,703	1,713,954	1,863,145
9401.50	395,169	389,461	405,518	415,170
9401.90	7,512,661	8,504,889	9,871,820	11,585,801
9403.80	857,928	864,418	969,469	1,066,060

4. The Secretariat sees no particular technical problems with respect to the proposals, except for Chapter 48 (see paragraphs 5 to 7 below). It has prepared draft amendments to the Nomenclature, which are set out in Annex II to this document.
5. With respect to the proposal for Chapter 48, the Secretariat would like to offer the following observations. In its comments (see paragraph 7 of Annex I), INBAR refers to a number of applications for bamboo and rattan, including bamboo laser-copy paper. The Secretariat assumes that this type of paper would fall within the definition of “graphics paper”, as set out in Note 5 to Chapter 48, and would, therefore, be classifiable in heading 48.02, if uncoated or in heading 48.10 or 48.11, if coated. However, heading 48.23 is the only heading of Chapter 48 mentioned in the actual proposal. That being the case, it is not entirely clear to the Secretariat whether this reference stems from the pre-2002 situation (when graphics paper or paperboard having certain dimensions was classified in heading 48.23) or not. It is to be recalled that headings 48.02, 48.10 and 48.11 are no longer restricted in terms of dimensions, and consequently, may cover paper made from bamboo pulp, in rectangular or square sheets. If it is indeed the intention to separately mention this type of paper in heading 48.02, 48.10 or 48.11, and if the Sub-Committee agrees with that idea, the Secretariat suggests not inserting separate subheadings in heading 48.23, but to provide for this paper in heading 48.02, 48.10 or 48.11 only. Nonetheless, INBAR or any other interested party may wish to clarify this point.
6. Having said this, the Secretariat has some doubts whether such subheadings can be inserted in headings 48.02 and 48.10, without the complete restructuring of the structured nomenclature for these headings. A separate two-dash subheading in heading 48.11 could be created easily by splitting current subheading 4811.90 into subheadings 4811.91 (“Of bamboo fibres”) and 4811.99 (“Other”).
7. Finally, if the Sub-Committee agrees with the principle of separate subheadings for paper made of bamboo fibres, it should be clarified whether such paper may or may not contain other fibres, and if so, to what extent. The Sub-Committee is invited to express its view in this regard.
8. With respect to the proposal for heading 44.12, it is to be noted that the **EC** had suggested restructuring subheadings 4412.2 to 4412.99 (see Doc. NR0376E1 (RSC/27)). The Secretariat has combined the **EC** and INBAR proposals in Annex II. Of course, if the Sub-Committee does not accept the **EC** proposal, but does agree with the INBAR proposal, the subheadings concerned should be redrafted accordingly.

III. CONCLUSION

9. The Sub-Committee is invited to examine the proposals presented by INBAR to amend the Nomenclature to provide for the separate identification of certain products of bamboo, as set out in Annex II to this document, taking into account the comments of the Secretariat in paragraphs 2 to 8 above.

\* \* \*

NR0427E1

## INBAR Proposal

### **In support of a proposal by the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan to improve the identification of bamboo and rattan products in World trade, with the purpose of :**

Assisting developing countries to better monitor and develop their trade  
Allowing positive actions in favour of "green" products which can assist in slowing down deforestation.

#### **Preamble**

About INBAR

1. INBAR is an international inter-governmental organisation established by International Treaty in 1997. It is also the recognised International Commodity Body for Bamboo and Rattan. It has its headquarters in Beijing. It has 27 member countries, mostly from the Developing World, see Box 1.

#### **Box 1. INBAR 27 member countries**

Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela and Vietnam

Background to the proposal

2. Deforestation, environmental concerns, logging and timber trade bans, striving for poverty alleviation and economic development in the developing countries and impressive technological breakthroughs in bamboo and rattan processing during the last 15-20 years brought up intensive growth trend of bamboo and rattan production and trade all over the world. The phenomenon however is not yet adequately recognised in the trade statistics, production and tariff policies that restrain the further development.
3. At its Third Council Session in October 2002, the INBAR member countries unanimously adopted a Decision (INBAR Council Decision III/2) supporting efforts by INBAR to improve the identification of bamboo and rattan products in World Trade (see Attachment 1). INBAR subsequently, together with FAO, held an Expert Consultation in Rome in December 2002, which formulated the substance of our proposal (see Attachment 2).
4. According to INBAR on-line Databank based on COMTRADE data ([www.inbar.int](http://www.inbar.int)) the import value of bamboo, rattan and related commodities in 2000 was over 541 million USD (Attachment 3). It should be noted however that the aggregates in the database both overestimate and underestimate the total trade of bamboo and rattan. Overestimation stems from the fact that the represented aggregates may imply besides B&R also willow, osier and the other similar materials. On the other hand the COMTRADE statistics does not recognise many new B&R products, which have no specific HS six digit codes, such as bamboo flooring, roofing, panels, boards, composite materials, charcoal, furniture, pulp, paper, bamboo shoots etc. Considering both types of admissions experts estimate bamboo and rattan world trade to be about 5 - 7 billion USD per annum. The estimate is comparable with

the trade value of such commodities as banana - 5, cotton- 6, wheat - 13 and tropical timber - 14 billion USD.

5. International trade in bamboo and rattan has grown rapidly. According to Chinese Customs statistics the total trade value of 13 B&R commodities (identified by specific 8-digit codes) was over 619 million USD in 2002, 13 % more than average for the previous 4 years 1998 - 2001, Attachment 4 and 5.
6. Given the rapid development in bamboo and rattan trade INBAR would argue that, notwithstanding the fact that several of the categories it would like to see recognised have trade well in excess of \$ 100 million annually, some categories with trade currently less than \$ 50 million could be recognised, since they are likely to exceed the thresholds by 2012.
7. The current Harmonised System coding reflects the situation as it was over 10 years ago. Today there are many new products of bamboo and rattan that have entered into world trade that are not reflected in the coding. For example :
  - Edible bamboo shoots, packed in brine or in cans are exported from China to the value of \$ 137 million annually. This is known because China records eight digit coding which identifies these products which are otherwise lumped into Chapter 20.05.
  - Bamboo parquet flooring. Industry sources in China indicate that 2 million square metres are exported annually at an average f.o.b. of \$ 29 per square metre.
  - Bamboo Panels and Boards. Industry reports from inside China indicate that approximately 20 million square metres of these products are exported at an average f.o.b. of \$ 10 per square metre.
  - Bamboo laser-copy and other papers. It is believed that annual production now reaches 500,000 at an average value of \$ 1,200 per tonne. It is unknown how much is exported.
8. INBAR and its collaborators have shown that just about everything that is made of wood can be made very satisfactorily out of bamboo or rattan. Sometimes the product is superior in quality to its wooden equivalent.
9. A significant change has taken place in several countries in the way that forested land is being managed. In China the government has banned logging of indigenous forest. In India the same effect has been achieved by a High Court ban. Nevertheless a legitimate demand for forest products still exists.
10. China, Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines have developed significant export trade based on bamboo and rattan products. INBAR's other developing country members wish to emulate this success.
11. INBAR believes that recognising these products in the harmonised system will :
  - (i) Further stimulate and make possible the preservation of existing forest;
  - (ii) Provide the possibility to developing countries to both stimulate and monitor a developing trade

o o o

The Proposal to the WCO

<b>HS Heading</b>	<b>Existing HS Code(s)</b>	<b>Proposed new HS Codes</b>
20.05	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 20.06	<b>2005.xx Bamboo shoots</b> <b>2005.xx other</b>
44.02	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated.	<b>4402.xx of Bamboo</b> <b>4402.xx of other</b>
44.09	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-joined, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planned, sanded or end-jointed.	<b>4409.xx of Bamboo</b> <b>4409.xx other</b>
44.12	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.	<b>4412.xx- Bamboo panels and boards</b>
46.01	Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips: plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens)	
	- 4601.20 Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials	<b>4601.xx of Bamboo</b> <b>4601.xx of Rattan</b> <b>4601.xx of others</b>
	- Other: 4601.91 Of vegetable materials	<b>4601.xx of Bamboo</b> <b>4601.xx of Rattan</b>
46.02	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plating materials or made up from goods of heading 46.01; articles of loofah	
	4602.10 of vegetable materials	<b>4602.xx of Bamboo</b> <b>4602.xx of Rattan</b>
	4602.90 Other	
47.06	Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material.	<b>4706.xx of Bamboo</b>
48.23	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape: other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	<b>4823.xx of Bamboo</b>
94.01	Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof.	<b>9401.xx of bamboo</b> <b>9401.xx of rattan</b>
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof.	<b>9403.xx of bamboo</b> <b>9403.xx of rattan</b>

o o o

**Attachment 1. INBAR Council Decision**

INBAR BT/6/4

Distribution : GENERAL  
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR BAMBOO AND RATTAN COUNCIL  
October 2002  
Original : English

THIRD SESSION  
10<sup>th</sup> October 2002  
Beijing, China

Decision 1 (III)

**IMPROVEMENT IN STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE RESOURCES,  
PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN BAMBOO AND RATTAN**

The Council of the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan,

Welcoming the appointment of INBAR as the International Commodity Body for Bamboo and Rattan in October 2000;

Noting that INBAR, as an ICB, now has a responsibility to improve the quality of its statistics relating to the resources, production and trade in bamboo and rattan;

Welcoming the start that has been made in conjunction with ITTO pursuant to Decision 8 (XXXI) of the ITTO Council in November 2001;

Noting the poor and incomplete statistical data that has been revealed;

Noting particularly the incomplete data on international trade in bamboo and rattan products;

Decides to:

Urge Member States to provide accurate statistics about the resources and production of bamboo and rattan in their countries;

Authorize the Director General to negotiate with the World Customs Organization to increase the number of specific codes in the Harmonised System relating to trade in bamboo and rattan products;

Request Member States to support a submission by INBAR to the ICU in respect of such changes.

o o o

## **Attachment 2. FAO/INBAR Expert Consultation Summary Report**

### **EXPERT CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPING AN ACTION PROGRAMME TOWARDS IMPROVED BAMBOO AND RATTAN STATISTICS - FO 810 FAO Headquarters, Rome 5-6 December 2002 SUMMARY REPORT**

#### **1. Sponsoring Department :**

Forestry Department; organized in collaboration with, and with the financial support from, the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR).

#### **2. Secretaries :**

Wulf Killmann, Director FOP ; Paul Vantomme, Forestry Officer (Non-Wood Forest Products) FOPW.

#### **3. Participants :**

Eighteen experts, attending in their personal capacity, including representatives from key agencies like the: United Nations Statistical Division - UNSD (New-York); the World Customs Organization – WCO (Brussels); the European Commission – Taxation and Customs Directorate (Brussels); the Customs General Administration of China (Beijing); TRAFFIC - Asia (Kuala Lumpur); and staff from the Forestry and the Economic and Social Departments of FAO attended the meeting. In addition, a number of background papers were received from the Bureau of Customs - Department of Finance - Philippines, and from the private sector (Mehitabel Furniture Co, Cebu, Philippines). Invitations had also been sent to ITTO and to custom agencies from other key bamboo and rattan producing and importing countries such as: Indonesia, Vietnam and the USA; and although no representatives of these agencies could attend the meeting, they wished to be closely informed on its outcome.

#### **4. Objectives :**

To elaborate and agree on a proposed set of new Harmonized System trade codes for bamboo and rattan products;

To elaborate a plan of action for improving bamboo and rattan statistics at national and global levels; with a programme of work and with the roles of the different agencies discussed and agreed upon during the meeting.

#### **5. Results and Recommendations :**

The Expert Consultation emphasized that several hundreds of million people world-wide depend on bamboo and rattan for their livelihood, but noted that resources, production and particularly trade statistics on bamboo and rattan at national and international levels are still incomplete. Despite its huge economic and social importance, trade statistics on bamboo and rattan products are based on estimations and compilations of scattered, often unreliable data or on data that are not even comparable among countries. For the vast majority of bamboo and rattan uses, no adequate product classification and/or trade codes exist. Even when data on production and trade are recorded in national accounting systems and/or in international trade statistics, the majority of bamboo and rattan uses is in most cases grouped together with other products or included in the category “any others”.

The meeting acknowledged the mandate of FAO to compile statistics on resources, production and trade in agricultural and forestry products, and which covers bamboo and rattan. It recognized the INBAR Council decision 1(III) of 10 October 2002 urging 27 INBAR member countries to improve bamboo and rattan statistics and to approach the World

Customs Organization (WCO) to introduce more codes for bamboo and rattan products into the Harmonized System (HS).

The meeting recommended a long term approach for the identification of new HS codes for given products considering their trade volumes and trends. A set of HS codes covering different bamboo and rattan products was identified, reviewed and endorsed at the meeting (see attached table), with their respective actions required and timetables suggested for submission to the WCO.

The meeting recommended INBAR, in close collaboration with FAO and national custom agencies, to prepare a proposal for submission to the **WCO Review Subcommittee Meeting of September 2003**, with the new HS codes for bamboo and rattan products as endorsed by the expert meeting.

The meeting requested INBAR to work with its member states, in conjunction with FAO and other appropriate international organizations, to identify and further develop national statistical systems for rattan and bamboo resources, production and trade information, including the separate identification of bamboo and rattan products into their existing product classifications, with the aim to include them into international statistical classifications in the future.

The meeting urged FAO and INBAR Member States to provide accurate statistics about the resources, production and trade of bamboo and rattan in their countries; and encouraged partners (FAO, ITTO, Eurostat, UN-ECE) of the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire to review opportunities to introduce bamboo and rattan data into the Joint Questionnaire.

The meeting concluded and underlined the need to facilitate exchange of information and know-how among countries and agencies on appropriate product classifications for bamboo and rattan uses and in promoting coordination and synergies at the international level. The Expert Consultation recognized FAO's leadership role in compiling global statistics on resource, production and trade in the agricultural sector and requested continuing and strengthened support for the compilation of more accurate statistics on bamboo and rattan by its member countries. The meeting underlined and further welcomed increasing cooperation among FAO, ITTO and INBAR on forest statistics in general and on bamboo and rattan products in particular.

#### **6. Policy, Programme and Financial Implications :**

The Expert Consultation requested FAO to continue, and further strengthen, its activities in support to international action towards improved statistics on forestry at the national and global levels, and particularly those on bamboo and rattan. This is in line with the Strategies Framework of FAO and the Strategic Plan for Forestry, regarding the priorities given to the compilation of reliable statistics of the forestry sector and to the sustainable development of NWFP.

The expert consultation emphasized the potential of enhancing regional cooperation through information exchange, collaborative research and development, training and material exchange to promote bamboo and rattan as a vehicle for achieving social, economic and environmental sustainability in FAO member countries. To this end, the expert consultation called for a concerted effort of governments, the private sector, NGO's and relevant international agencies. In addition, the meeting recognized and welcomed an increasing intra-departmental collaboration between the ES and Forestry Departments regarding the development of statistics on important forest gathered foods, such as bamboo shoots.

Financial and organizational support for the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting will come from FAO Regular Programme and from INBAR.

**7. Anticipated Date of Publication of the Report :**

January 2003. Information on the Expert Consultation will be made available to the 17th Session of the Committee on Forestry (12-16 March 2003).

**8. Additional Information :**

Wulf Killmann, Director FOP (D-406, ext: 53221)

◦ ◦ ◦

### FAO/INBAR Expert Consultation: proposed Harmonized System (HS) Codes for Bamboo and Rattan (B&R) products (6 digits)

HS Heading	Existing HS Code(s)	Proposed new HS Codes	Remarks
20.05	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 20.06	2005.xx Bamboo shoots 2005.xx other	<b>PRC</b> : \$ 137 millions (1);  (2005.9031 : bamboo shoots canned, water cooked 2005.9039 : bamboo shoots canned, other)
44.02	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated.	4402.xx of Bamboo 4402.xx of other	nasi
44.09	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-joined, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges, ends or faces, whether or not planned, sanded or end-jointed.	4409.xx of Bamboo 4409.xx other	Production of 2 million sqm @ 20 USD/sqm = \$ 40 million (in <b>PRC</b> 2000)
44.12	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.	4412.xx - Bamboo panels and boards	20 millions sqm @ 10 USD (in <b>PRC</b> in 2000) = \$ 200 millions precise product description and sample is provided by INBAR to WCO
46.01	Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips: plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens)		

	- 4601.20 Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials	4601.xx of Bamboo 4601.xx of Rattan 4601.xx of others	(4601.2010 : of rattan; 4601.2090 : of other vegetable material, incl. bamboo) Worldwide import is \$ 14 million
	- Other : 4601.91 Of vegetable materials	4601.xx of Bamboo 4601.xx of Rattan	(4601.9110 : of rattan) Worldwide import is \$ 122 million
46.02	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plating materials or made up from goods of heading 46.01; articles of loofah		
	4602.10 of vegetable materials  4602.90 Other	4602.xx of Bamboo 4602.xx of Rattan	\$ 119 millions (1) (4602.1010 : of rattan 4602.1030 : of bamboo)
47.06	Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material.	4706.xx of Bamboo	
48.23	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape: other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	4823.xx of Bamboo	Production 500,000 tones @ \$ 1,200 (retail price) = \$ 600 millions (estimation)
94.01	Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof.	9401.xx of bamboo 9401.xx of rattan	Seat of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials : \$ 21 million(1)
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof.	9403.xx of bamboo 9403.xx of rattan	Other furniture of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials : \$ 34 million (1)

Notes :

(1) Data for 2000 from Feng Lu "China's Bamboo Product Trade: Performance and Prospects", INBAR Report, 2000.

(2) Data for 2000 from INBAR International Bamboo and Rattan On-Line Database

(3) nasi - not available as a separate item

o o o

**Attachment 3. Bamboo and rattan export and import, COMTRADE data, 2000, 1000 USD**

<b>Commodities</b>	<b>HS Code</b>	<b>Export</b>	<b>Import</b>
<b>RAW MATERIALS</b>		<b>128547</b>	<b>179399</b>
Bamboo	140110	39602	59590
Rattan	140120	49548	75923
Vegetable plaiting materials	140190	39397	43886
<b>PRODUCTS</b>		<b>2417839</b>	<b>2740750</b>
Plaits and products	460110	17777	13909
Mats and screens	460120	219404	170210
Plaited materials not mats	460191	29933	122545
Basketwork	460210	713799	932795
Seats of cane, osier	940150	371366	423166
Furniture of cane	940380	1065560	1078125
<b>VEGETABLES (SHOOTS)</b>		<b>2541748</b>	<b>2490194</b>
Vegetables incl. shoots	070990	1156968	1112536
Vegetables fresh or chilled	071190	259281	293681
Vegetables mixed	200590	1125799	1083977
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5088134</b>	<b>5410343</b>

o o o

**Attachment 4. Bamboo and Rattan Trade in China, 1998-2002, 1000 USD**

Existing code	Products	Total trade value	
		Average in 1998-2001	2002
07099010	Bamboo shoots, fresh or chilled	4,874	4,957
07119031	Bamboo shoots, in brine	6,376	7,346
07129010	Bamboo shoots, dried	10,469	11,359
14011000	Bamboo, used primarily for plaiting	26,486	25,665
14012000	Rattan, used primarily for plaiting	21,850	26,151
20059030	Boiled bamboo shoots in airtight containers	123,406	116,989
46012010	Mats, matting and screens made of rattan	930	884
46012090	Mats, matting and screens made of bamboo	20,204	41,424
46019110	Other plaits or similar products of rattan, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form	1,569	1,030
46021010	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of rattans	51,467	73,661
46021030	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of bamboos	103,916	138,199
94015000	Seats of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials	19,999	21,157
94038010	Other furniture of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials	34,007	33,627
	<b>Total</b>	<b>548,965</b>	<b>619,445</b>

Source: Customs General Administration of China

o o o

**Annex 5. Bamboo and rattan growing trade trend in China**

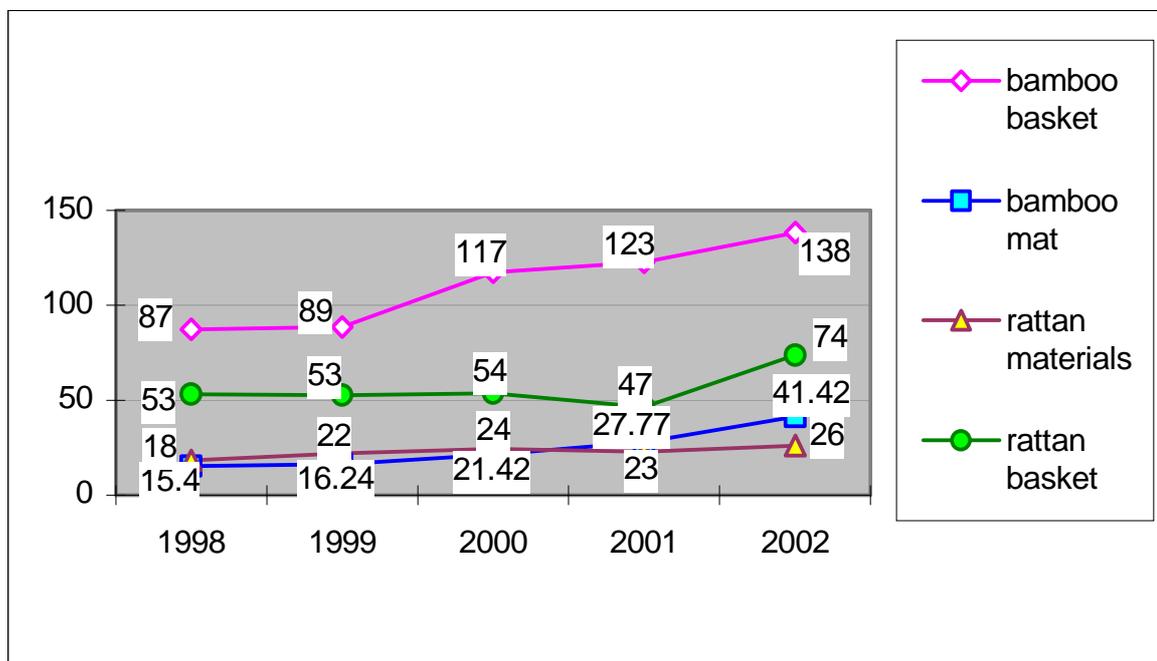


Figure 1 The growing trade of some bamboo and rattan products in China in 1998-2002 (unit : mil. usd)

\* \* \*